

10th CIVICS Lesson – 4 Gender, Religion and Caste

MCQ

Q1. Which one of the following social reformers fought against caste inequalities.

- (a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Q2. Which one of the following was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion ?

- (a) He was in favour of Hinduism.
(b) He was an ardent supporter of Muslim Religion.
(c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.
(d) He said that India should adopt Christianity.

Q3. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.

- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.
(b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.
(c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai
(d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

Q4. What is the average child sex ratio in India ?

- (a) 923 (b) 926 (c) 935 (d) 933

Q5. Which one of the following refers to gender division ?

- (a) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.
(b) Biological difference between man and woman.
(c) The ratio of male child and female child.
(d) The division between male labourers and female labourers.

Q6. Which one of the following is the basis of communal politics?

- (a) People of different religions may have the same interests.
(b) People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.
(c) People of different religions live in mutual co-operation.
(d) People who follow different religions belong to the same social community.

Q7. Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.

- (a) Sri Lanka and Nepal (b) Pakistan and Bhutan
(c) Sweden and Finland (d) South Africa and Maldives

Q8. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?

- (a) 54% and 76% (b) 46% and 51%
(c) 76% and 85% (d) 37% and 54%

Q9. Which one of the following is a form of communalism?

- (a) Communal Unity and integrity. (b) Communal fraternity.
(c) Communal violence, riots and massacre. (d) Communal harmony.

Q10. Which one of the following refers to a feminist?

- (a) The female labourers

- (b) The employer who employs female workers
- (c) A woman who does not believe in equal rights for women.
- (d) A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man.

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q1. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.

- Ans. (1) Indian society is basically a patriarchal society where boys are given preference over the girls.
(2) The parents do not expense equally for both boys and girls. Boys are given more attention.
(3) It is a prevailing stereotype for women that even after getting well education, they have to do household jobs.

Q2. What do you mean by secular state? Give any two provisions that make India a secular state?

- Ans. A nation or state which keeps itself equidistant from different religious issues, and does not give protection to a particular religion.
- (1) India is a country of diverse religions. It was the religions on the basis of which India was divided. Unlike Pakistan Buddhism in Sri Lanka. Christianity in England.
 - (2) The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion.

Q3. In which country was the "Civil Rights Movement" Started? Name any leaders related to this movement? Why did he start this movement?

- Ans. America, Martin Luther King.
The purpose of this movement was to give end to the racial discrimination being practiced against the Afro-Americans.

Q4. What do you mean by gender division? How is it linked with division of Labour in most of the societies?

- Ans. Gender division simply refers to the division of work between the men and the women. Some work especially the households such as cooking, washing, cleaning, etc. are exclusively meant for the women while the man have some other defined areas of work.
- (1) The gender division between the men and women does not mean that men cannot do household works. They simply think that it is for women to attend the household works.
 - (2) The gender division also doesn't mean that women do not work outside their home.

Q5. Give three ill-effects of communalism in the society.

- Ans. (1) A communal thought always tends to establish political dominance offer particular religious community.
(2) The country weakens when political parties are formed and political activities are conducted on the communal lines.
(3) One of the most ugly face of communalism emerges out in the form of riots, violence and homicides.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India? Explain.

- Ans. (1) Sexual division of Labour. (2) Illiteracy
(3) Lack of Representation in politics. (4) Discrimination in Job.

Q2. Write two positive and two negative impacts each of caste-politics relation in India.

- Ans. (1) Positive Impacts

- (i) Caste Politics relationship has helped people from Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making.
- (ii) Now people are making voice for the end of discrimination against particular castes for more dignity and more access to land, other resources and opportunities.

(2) **Negative Impacts**

- (i) It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. Sometimes a few underprivileged castes get more benefit while other underprivileged classes remain deprived.
- (ii) Sometimes it also disrupts social harmony.

Q3. What is feminist movement? What are the results of political expressions of gender divisions?

Ans. The feminist movement refers to the agitation demanding enhancing the political and legal status of movement.

- (1) The gender issues or equality of men and women, as a result of feminist movement was raised in politics.
- (2) The political expressions and political mobilization helped improve women's role in public life.
- (3) As a result of the expression of gender division in politics many legislations were passed by which women were empowered in the social, economic and political feels.

Q4. Discuss any four facilities are given by the government to the backward classes.

- Ans. (1) The people from the backward classes have been given reservation in the government jobs as per the their proportion in the population.
- (2) To give them fair representation in the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
 - (3) To help them move forward in the field of higher education. The seats have been reserved for them.
 - (4) The constitution also prohibits any type of caste discrimination.

Q5. Discuss any four steps taken by the government towards women empowerment and gender inequality.

- Ans. (1) Women have less than 10% representation in the Indian legislature. In the State legislature their representation is even less than 5%.
- (2) The provision of equal wages for women without any discrimination has been made under the Equal Wages Act.
 - (3) There is a tendency of female infanticide in many parts of the country.
- Domestic violence against women, their exploitation etc. always have been the part of daily news. In this regards, the government has brought Domestic Violence Act which proves and effective steps.

Answer Key of MCQ :

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| (1) | a | (2) | c | (3) | d | (4) | d | (5) | a |
| (6) | b | (7) | c | (8) | a | (9) | c | (10) | d |